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" ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSES MILE Buy always DO NOT FAIL to flavor your soda or lemon-de with ten drops of Angostula Bitters. It is exceedingly pleasant, and prevents all Summer diseases.

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New-Dork Dailn Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1880.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE says that the case of Mr. Bradlaugh is causing some trouble to the Liberals; Lord Beaconsfield did not refer to foreign politics in his recent address; the Fortune Bay question is being discussed temperately. - A Chinese Embassy has arrived in Mexico. - Trickett is ready to meet Hanlan. - A cotton mill has been Wrecked by rioters in Barcelong.

Domestic.—In the Methodist General Conference

an unsuccessful effort was made to table a minority report on the Book Concern. == Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, has tiled an affidavit demurring to the impeasi-ment proceedings. —— The Gaelic has left San Francisco with \$342,900 in specie for China and Japan. === There is a profit of \$14,000 from the Cincinnati May Musical Festival. Mrs. Ann Randall, Speaker Randall's mother, died yesterday. === It is said that an application will be made for three trustees for the Reading Railroad, = The Hon. C. B. Farwell has issued

an anti-Grant address. CONGRESS .- In the Senate, the time was taken up with the consideration of Mr. Morgan's electoral the gardeners in charge to plant too thickly. vote resolution. - In the House, an attempt was made to consider the report of the Committee on Public Buildings, but it failed.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-MITS. Johanna Breemann was found yesterday deliberately murdered by her husband, ---- The new polo ground of the Westof the Greenpoint Savings Bank resigned. === | error. The result has once more proved the James McDonald, a Brooklyn tailor, is missing. folly of such a scheme, and the heroic remedy the Mayor. === Three incendiary fires occurred near Paterson. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender remembered, however, that the Park has been silver dollar (41212 grains), 88.07 cents. Stocks active and irregular, closing with the coal stocks weak and others generally strong.

The Weather.—Thrunk local observations in-

dicate warmer and partly cloudy or clear weather, preceded by occasional light rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 76°: lowest, 61°; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

How can a Democratic Congress be expected to break up and go home, when every village in the Solid South wants a custom house, a post office, an arsenal, and a navy yard ?

A pun is a grim sort of pleasantry in connection with the specifications for alterations in the Madison-Square Garden. Superintendent Dudley, when asked how it was possible to raise a wall that was already twenty-eight feet high to the level of twenty-four feet, stammers, "I was always of the opinion that the Garden "wall was to be lowered, or razed." He raises a wall from the top downward and brings it to a true level by changing the orthography. Mr. Dudley is in a bad plight. Let him stop joking.

"Capital and Labor" is the title of TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 61, pamphlet form, now ready for delivery. It contains the Rev. Robert Collyer's extremely interesting account of "Friend" Jacob Bright, the father of the greatest orator in England, which was published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of last week. A life like this is worth studying for the son's as well as the father's sake, for Americans should never forget that sturdy John Bright was our most faithful friend across the ocean in a great crisis of our history. This lecture is in Mr. Collver's best vein and should be widely read. The price of the Extra in this convenient form is ten cents-postpaid to any address.

No play for the past five years has been more thoroughly and vehemently discussed in foreign society and in the journals of three countries than M. Sardon's "Daniel Rochat." It was produced at the Theatre Française in February last, and was a complete failure, calling out from both the Religionists and the Liberals a storm of denunciation which has not yet ceased. The motive of the play is the struggle of a woman of spiritual tendencies and religious training against the determined Radicalism of the free-thinker she loves. How that struggle ends is shown by the striking extracts literally translated from the play which may be found on another page.

The insincerity of the Home Rulers' plea for the immediate introduction of an Irish Land Act is set forth in our special cable dispatches. Legislation of this sort cannot be undertaken in so short a session by a Government only a few weeks old. When Parliament meets next year Mr. Forster will probably have a definite me of land reform to bring forward. An ters have, we believe, corrected some misap-

infinitely more harm than good. Very little

trembling. Nothing is lacking now but a sufficient amount of public interest and financial backing to make the New-York World's Fair project move forward toward a successful realization. The further organization of the enterprise will proceed in due time in accordance with the Act of Congress. A call will soon be issued by the Secretary of State for a meeting of the Commissioners named in the act, and those to be appointed as the representatives of States and Territories. Stock subscription books will then be opened, and if the minimum amount prescribed is offered by the end of September, permanent organization will be formed, a site selected, and the work of erecting buildings begun. Full information concerning the condition and prospects of this important project are given on another page.

Lord Beaconsfield has always had the vanity as well as the courage to be himself, and very naturally he disclaims the authorship of speech in which his originality and individuality were suppressed. His pride would not have been touched if the accepted version of his political homily had been adorned with brilliant phrases and rhetorical finery. Our regular London correspondent telegraphs a revised summary of the speech. Although the Liberals have been attacked with extreme rancor in both houses of Parliament, it is probable that the Conservative leader has warned his associates against violent and fac tious opposition. Lord Beaconsfield has always been a prudent and successful leader when his party has been in opposition, and he has never lost his self-possession in the hour of discouragement and defeat. Like Mark Tapley, he "comes out strong" when his associates are down in the mouth. The assertion that the party may have to be educated into accepting an extension of the franchise and that the country is essentially Conservative, the recent defeat being due to defective organization, is peculiarly Disraelian. In reality the recent election was a revolt against one man-himself. That man did not and never can represent English Conservatism.

CENTRAL PARK. The original plan of the city's great Park was so ample and noble in its conception that no incompetency of commissioners and gardeners has yet been able to degrade it into a commonplace ple sure-ground. The spacious sea of meadow-land overlooked by Mount St. Vincent, with its smooth shores and jutting promontories of foliage, and islanded with groups of oaks-the broad stretches of lawn upon which trees already stately drop their dark shadows-the rugged banks of the pond near the Fifth Avenue entrance as seen from the water level-these are pictures which the visitor cannot help carrying away with him as delightful memories, and for which he must feel grateful.

If this breadth of treatment which gives the Park such a grand effect in its general features had only been supplemented by like intelligence and taste in the details of the planting, each year would have multiplied the charms of every rood of the grounds. As it is, much of the Park is already a wild and hopeless tangle without meaning or expression. It is hardly to be wondered at that the nervous auxiety for immediate effect should have forced The people had no patience. They had not "the prophetic eye of taste," and planters, while eager to please the imperious demands of the public, would naturally try to persuade themselves, against all experience, that future prunchester Club was opened. = President Williams | ing and thinning-out could remedy the original Superintendent Dudley was examined by of completely replanting many of the thickets must finally be resorted to. It ought to be badly cared for in late years, and this lack of ordinary supervision has aggravated all its original imperfections. Thorough and competent attention will correct in future much that offends the eye, so that the serious changes in the work need not be alarmingly expensive. It ought to be remembered, too, that we are hardly behind our neighbors in the reckless squaudering of our opportunities and the mutilation of the noble works which have been throught out and constructed for us at so great pains and cost. Trustworthy authorities complain that Fairmount Park in Philadelphia is overrun with poisonous vines, and other cities are taking up a similar lamentation.

This is the hopeful sign, for it indicates an intelligent interest on the part of the people and a substantial growth of the popular taste in this direction. And after all this is the essential condition of success in every branch of art. Creative genius in landscape art will be found and honored whenever a community demands and appreciates it. Every year the thousands of visitors who frequent the Park are more competent to criticise and direct its management, and every year their corrective influence will be more strongly felt. The Park as it is, in its grand features, is an education and an inspiration for more honest and perfect work; and even in the points where it is weakest there are many rare atractions, which are not only delightful in themselves, but which demonstrate how much it could be improved by the free use of more varied forms and colors and combinations. Every one has felt occasion to regret the scarcity of finely developed specimens of the choicer trees and shrubs, but here and there there are single trees and groups which are worthy of all praise. Just now there is a mass of Ghent azaleas blooming in the Ramble which no lover of plants can afford to neglect. Probably there are not half a dozen specimens in the country which can equal them. From their unusual size. they must have been already old when planted. but they look as if they had a hundred years of vigor in them yet. They are now completely covered with bloom, and standing on the northern boundary of a little opening in the wood in the full blaze of the sun, the glowing pile of blood-red and orange against a background of green produces an effect which is indescribable and almost startling when first seen.

IRELAND'S SAD CONDITION.

We publish to-day the last of the series of letters from Ireland written by our special correspondent, Mr. James Redpath. At a time when there was some doubt as to the truth of the reports of extreme suffering from famine in that country, and much controversy as to the causes of whatever distress really prevailed, THE TRIBUNE sent Mr. Redpath across the Atlantic with instructions to travel through the island. mingle with the people and closely observe the condition of affairs, and report with absolute accuracy and impartiality what he saw. His let-

can be done before the midsummer adjourn- poverty exists among the industrious agriculment. The Government makes no attempt to tural classes of Ireland; that absolute want encourage false hopes by vague promises. It and sharp distress from lack of food, clothing recognizes the fact that the salvation of and decent shelter have been felt during the Ireland is to be worked out with fear and Winter and Spring to an extent that has not been exaggerated; and that this shocking state of things in a portion of the wealthiest empire in the world has not grown out of intemperance, thriftlessness or idleness on the part of the sufferers, but is the product of a vicious system of land tenure. A general idea has prevailed in this country that the Irish are their own worst enemies; but in view of the facts developed by our correspondent, and strongly fortified by the testimony of many people in all walks of life with whom he came in contact, it is hard to see how they could materially better their condition were they as shrewd and energetic as our New-England Yankees. The miserable little holdings, half bog and half rock, on which many of them struggle to eke out a living, are loaded with heavy rentals. If they redeem a field or repair a building, the landlord puts up the rent, so that all motive for enterprise is taken from them. Poverty is their constant companion, and starvation waits outside the door to enter whenever a bad year cuts short the crops.

There seems to be but one hope for Ireland. The Government which is largely responsible for its misery must come to its aid, first by making a radical reform in the land system which will secure long leases and moderate rents, and second by assisting emigration, and thus thinning out the population. We shall soon see whether the new Gladstone Ministry will show a willingness and a capacity to deal

with this matter promptly and thoroughly. Mr. Redpath's letters have been widely copied by our contemporaries, and a generous appreciation has been shown of the industry, good judgment and zeal displayed by him in gathering his facts, and his unprejudiced, and, at the same time, sympathetic, manner of treating them. The enterprise of THE THIBUNG in sending him on his mission has been especially recognized by the Irish citizens of this country, who have found in his letters a more vivid and accurate picture of the condition of their native land than had anywhere else been presented to

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

War between Russia and China has begun since April to put on an air of reality. It was at first predicted in England and Germany that Russia would act on the defensive, and content herself with simply maintaining armed possession of Kuldja, repelling any attempt by the Chinese to retake it. General Skobeleff, whom Wednesday's dispatches name as the probable commander-in-chief on the frontier, is not likely to be selected to carry out a defensive policy. The ships of war which were built for Russia last year in Philadelphia are ordered to the Chinese shores.

The Russian newspapers have recently given an account of the army and navy of China intended to inspirit their own people with an idea of the weakness and inefficiency of the force they had to meet. The Chinese ships were stated to be badly constructed and poorly built or bought in England, besides corvettes and nine steamers, all officered by foreigners. In addition to these are the old-fashioned serew junks and transport ships, commanded and manned by natives. The Chinese army available for service is stated to consist of the first army corps, 123,000 men; the Emperor's corps, 36,500 men; and the Green Banner army, about 658,000. About 60,000 of these are reported to be thoroughly armed, drilled, and trained in European factics; the test, the Russians console themselves by stating, are a disorganized mob, chinged to support themselves outside of military duty by working at trades,

It is very difficult to get at any accurate idea of the real force or training of this army, but it is certain that the which China poured into Kashgar and Chinese Turkestan have Taranchis, Tungans, or Russians, excepting this parallels in military history. China, too, bus shown herself not only willing but eager for this war with her great Eastern rival, to gain the last of her lost territory without paying for it; and both army and navy have been carefully preparing for the struggle for years. Chinese officers have for a long time been attached to Prussien regiments, with the view of carrying back home all foreign improvements in the art of war. Russia will probably find before the Autumn that she has literally "waked up a Tartar," instead of the traditional mild, tricky, and cowardly China-

THE METHODIST BISHOPS

It is always unsafe to put too many eggs in the wrong basket. Our Methodist friends will pardon us for saying that they made a mistake last week in choosing their new Bishops, although they followed time-honored precedents: Of the four Doctors of Divinity who were promoted to the episcopate, three are in charge of educational institutions of high rank. That versatile scholar, Dr. Hurst, is the President of Drew Theological Institute. Dr. Haven has been teacher, professor, or college president ever since he left Weslevan University in 1842, and is now the Chancellor of Syracuse University. Dr. Foss has been a college president only five years, but he has shown himself to be the right man in the right place, inasmuch as Wesleyan University is making marked proeress under his administration. These three men are among the most prominent educators in the denomination. They are needed where they are. Their places cannot be filled without straining the intellectual resources of the denomination. It will be much more difficult to choose their successors than to elect three new Bishons.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was guilty of a similar error of judgment not long ago. The Dean of the General Theological Seminary was elected Bishop of one of the new diocezes into which Illinois had been subdivided. He left a position in the Seminary for which he was peculiarly well fitted, and took charge of a diocese of scarcely more than twenty parishes. In the controversy which followed, both the High Churchmen and the Low Churchmen lost sight of the fact that Dr. Seymour could exert more influence as Dean of the most prominent divinity school supported by the Church than he could bring to bear as Bushop of an obscure Western diocese. If the two parties in that religious communion had been wise in their generation, their action would have been reversed The Low Churchmen would have voted for his confirmation, and the High Churchmen would have opposed it, on the common ground that the extreme Churchmanship of the Dean was

ill-advised, half-digested measure would do prehensions in the American mind. They have could possibly become. In the Methodist comshown that an appalling amount of helpless mamien the Bishops stand on a lower level in that way, is never lost; no after doubt or phirespect to the ministry at large than the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church occupy. They act as Presiding Elders at large, and are invested with executive power, rather than episcopal authority. Certainly if Dr. Seymour was a Churchman of greater power in the Seminary than he is now in the episcopate, these three Methodist divines are more useful and influential as educators than they will be as Bishons.

It must never be forgotten that this is an age of intense intellectual activity, when every reigious doctrine is subjected to critical inquiry. Belief is something which young men feel they must reason out rather than accept without questioning. The social restlessness and critical spirit of the times must be confronted in colleges and religious seminaries, and it is of the utmost importance that such institutions should be directed aright. Such eminent educators as the three Bishops-elect whom we have named should be allowed to remain where they are most useful, and where their work has been crowned with success. Was there an English Bishop who could not have been more easily spared than Arnold of Rugby? Is it wise now to recruit the Methodist episcopate from the seminaries and colleges?

THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT GRANT. As we anticipated, the remarks of General Grant on public affairs, as reported apparently with his sanction in Mr. John Russell Young's narrative of the famous journey around the world, are read in England with a surprise not unmixed with annoyance. They are not to be regarded with entire complacency even here. The Daily News, of London, in the course of an article on Mr. Young's book, quotes several remarkable passages, one of the most striking of which is embedied in the following extract: Not without interest surely is what General Gran ave about the famous indirect claims presented to Engand so suddenly during the Alabama controversy. I satisfactory for us in England who thought those laims preposterous to know that General Grant, ther esident of the American Republic, held pretty much the same opinion of them. They were allowed to be suggested in order, it seems, to conciliate Mr. Sumner. Mr. Sumper really wanted war with England, General Grant thinks; he wanted that Englan withdrawal from Canada should be one of the conditt us of peace. This General Grant would not have, and not to oppose Mr. Summer in everything he consented to allow the in-direct ciaims to be made. "I knew England would not consider them, and that it would complicate our meritorious case by giving her something to complain out" General Geant was convinced meainst his will a mistake ever to say more than you mean, and as we never meant the indirect claims, we should not have

Considering that the indirect claims were presented by command of President Grant himself, this is indeed what the London paper mildly calls an "interesting" statement. It is not pleasant to see the former head of the United States Government represented as avowing to the world that in one of the most important acts of his Administration—an act which, as he acknowledged in a message to Congress, threatened for a time to destroy the friendly relations of the two powers and undo overything that had been accomplished by the Treaty of Washington-he was deceiving both this country and manned; the Chinese officers ignorant and Great Britain. It seems impossible that inefficient. Even this account, however, credits the ex-President should be unconscious the Chinese navy with seventeen guaboats, of the immorality and indecency of such a course. Through his Secretary of State he instructed our Agent at Geneva to present the indirect claims, and to insist that they were just in themselves and covered by the terms of the Treaty. Now we are told that he knew all along that the claims were not proper; he was not sincere in pressing them: he always intended to back down if Great Britain resisted them. The argument at Geneva was a vulgar exercise in bargaining, in which the United States claimed millions without the slightest idea of getting them. We put in a monstrous bill, and said to ourselves: If Great Britain is fool enough to pay it, so much the better for us; if not, we can knock off

that he presented the indirect claims in managed to win back in twenty years every foot of ferritory of which she will robbed by Summer's wishes and opintons; at the time of district of Kuldia; and have won them back, the Geneva arbitration he hated Summer above make an essay out of it, and the public escapes too, by a patient endurance of hardships, a skill and dogged courage which have few that he is deceived as to his own motives, as men very often are when they review their netions after the lapse of years. Whatever he says about Mr. Sumner is to be taken with some allowance. He seems to nourish the same bitter dislike for the Massachusetts statesman's memory that he entertained for his person, The statement that the Senator wished to embroil this country in a war with England in order to obtain Canada hardly needs correction at home, though it will no doubt be believed abroad, and some day this strange misrepresentation may prove the source of much mis-

If the President believed that Senator Sumner wanted a war with England instead of arbitration, his yielding to the Senator's desires at Geneva, in a point which he says he knew to be wrong, was an extraordinary performance. But in these reported conversations he is given to a loose way of talking about war which is certainly not pleasant, and to which the friendly English paper we have quoted from refers with evident astonishment. If it had not been for Mr. Seward, the says that he would have hurried us into a war in Mexico as soon as the Rebellion was over; and although Mr. Seward obtained all that, we wanted-the rethrement of the French-without a war, General Grant seems to think it a pity his own plan was not adhered to. Even a war with England in consequence of a recognition of Confederate independence would not have troubled him, because "Canada would have become ours"; Sheridan could have "taken it in thirty days."

Mr. Young has positively asserted that all the remarks attributed to General Grant in his book are authentic, yet we find it hard to assume that the ex-President said the strange things recorded of him. Whether they represent the views which he really entertained while in office, or only those which he now thinks that he entertained while in office, is a question not easily answered. It would be a satisfaction to believe that his recollections are as much at fault with regard to himself as they are respecting Mr. Sumner.

RELIGION FOR CHILDREN.

In one of the great religious convocations of last week, the question was seriously proposed for discussion: "At what age should the conversion of children to Christianity be at-"tempted ?" To the practical, secular mind the answer is easy enough. If there be a God, and if it be desirable that the human being should love and obey Him, the earlier it is brought to do it the better and the longer the lesson will last. A child can be taught to be grateful for its food almost as soon as it can be taught to eat it; and as the baby's perceptions open day by day, they can be filled with the idea of an actual Power higher than the sun and deeper either more dangerous or more salutary than than the sea, wiser than its father and more the extreme Churchmanship of the Bishop tender than its mother. Pure religion, faith in

a loving Saviour, inoculated into a human soul in losophy or suffering can wear it out: A child is taught to reverence and love its God, just as a healthy plant is made to grow, by keeping it in the sunshine, in pure influences, by constant care, moment after moment, year after year. But no parent can make a child bear the fruit of that reverence and love in its actions. Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God only can give the increase.

There is another mode of dealing with children, popular with many well-meaning Christians. They are subjected to a sudden, tremendous, emotional influence, during which their nervous systems undergo a violent strain. In the majority of instances this is the sole effect that is produced; neither their reason, judgment, nor real affections are touched, and when the nervous excitement is over, the effect also is at an end. During the great camp-meetings of last Summer, certain preachers, some of them women, who ought to have known better, were noted for their ability to get up revivals among children. None of these women, we believe and hope, were mothers. Their fervid descriptions of the terrors of hell and glories of heaven were listened to by a half-frantic, crying, shouting multitude of boys and girls, who were laboring under precisely the same kind of hysterical excitement, and were just as incapable of a rational, temperate Christian action as the thousands of little ones who once started through Europe on a crusade to Palestine, and died by the way. It was a pitiable spectacle to any one who believed in the goodness, the loving kindness of Christ. The number of these converts was triumphantly published, but it would be curious to find the number of those who now, after a year's cooling-off, retain any durable effect from that vehement passion.

We would not be misunderstood. It doubt-

less may be possible for a child to pass through

that inexplicable change technically called conversion-acute sorrow for wrong-doing, a surrender of the life to God, and in consequence a steady, quiet, faithful obedience to Him. But a careful distinction should be made between this most enduring, solemn of all changes, and that nervous, spasmodic frenzy which a mob of children catch from each other as readily as they would any other contagious physical disease. When they have caught it, if they were left to themselves the effect might pass off harmlessly; but too often they are utilized to affect others. We all know the common history of "boy preachers." Of all forced, unnatural prodigies their fate is the most pitiable. With the intellect and experience of children they are thrust into the glare of public life and forced to fill the place of teachers of multitudes. Crowds follow them, as crowds follow any show, to gape and wonder, not to learn. They forget, in their gratification of curiosity, the effect upon the lad who, with his few poor ideas, his ignorance of human nature, is given a task which exhausts the powers of the wisest adult. It is the piping voice of the child chorister strained to render the awful pathos of the De Profundis. One of these poor lads, who drew great houses in this city a year ago, finding that the public tired of the reiteration of his borrowed sermons, took to posing ridiculously in the nisles and shricking to attract audiences, and finally, as we understand, found refuge in an insane asylum. Another died the other day in Philadelphia, and in his obituary the stery was told of his conversion at thirteen, his career as a preacher for three years, and his sudden lapse into athelsm at sixteen, in which condition he remained until he was a middleaged man. The hysterical passion, the fever of public applause, the forced, unnatural exertion, the rank conceit engendered by the whole process, bore in both cases their legitimate fruit. In the last, happily, the victim went back, a few days before he died, to the quiet faith he had learned upon his mother's knee, and so rested

The whole system of American training for children or for men is to make teachers out of us all, instead of learners. We read with a pitying smile of old men, grown gray in the cloistered aisles of foreign universities, content to be scholars and only scholars. With us, the moment a young man or woman originates an few hours of the moment a young man or woman originates an moment a young man or woman originates an the barn-yard fewl over the bit of glass. They easily if they do not make a book. Nobody puts a clever saying or a bit of tender feeling into a letter nowadays; they save it to publish, Girls of sixteen make up societies to reform the world; magazines have a special department for the contributions of children who Lave hardly done teething. In short, the whole tendency of American life is to force each individual to teach instead of to learn. The error is harmful in any case, but in religion it is fatal. Let us drive and drag our boys and girls in a feverish haste over superficial fields of Latin, history and science if we will; but for the sake of their souls' health, for the sake of their lives in this world and the world to come, let us not eram them with factitious, fermenting, evaporating piety. Let the love of God grow in them without parade or bluster, as the flower opens and blooms and bears fruit in the full secure

sunshine. Audible murmurs of a swift coming reaction gainst the third-term forcing scheme are already in the air, and unless all indications are misleading there will be a quaking of things before this week

There is hardly a Democratic newspaper in the land which is not rejoicing over the result in Illinois and printing figures which prove conclusively that Grant will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago. The Deputy Democratic organs are also abilating mildly, and are speculating upon the car.lidate most likely to be nominated by the Independent Republicans. This is natural, but premature. The Republican party is going to do some solid thinking during the next ten days, and it will belie its reputation for sagacity if it comes to the conclusion that the surest road to success is the very one which its enemies are most desirous to have it take.

Even Logan admits that he has Republican friends who think Grant could not be elected. He should "bounce" such "indiscreet" persons with-out mercy from the circle of his favor.

The broad grin which illuminates the face of the whole Democratic party ought to be conducive to Republican reflection. It is the election which counts, not the nomina

Mr. Thomas Robinson, one of the delegates from the XXVIth Pennsylvania District, assures his constituents that he is for Blaine now, as he was i 1876, and gives these reasons for disregarding the instructions of the Harrisburg Convention: "As to the 'unit rule,' of which we hear so much, I may say I deem it proper that a delegation from a great State like ours should take counsel together, and, as far as practicable, act in harmony. But where there are honest differences that cannot be recon-ciled, henor and duty alike require each delegate to act on his own convictions. Especially is this the case when these convictions reflect the senti-ments of his immediate constituency. By these views I [ahali be governed in my action as repre-sentative of this district in the National Conven-tion."

Without the gag law and the unit rule in force the third-term party would have less than a third of the Chicago Convention.

New-York and Indiana are all the Norths

A colored member of the Texas deleg to a friend at Washington: "We are going a this Fall, not for fun, but to catch fish, way to catch fish is to put on a bait which the will bite at." That is the soundest kind of phosophy. There are some white men in the Republican party who seem to be rejoicing in the origin notion that the best way to catch fish is to use bait the very sort of food which the fish are know to dislike.

PERSONAL.

Senator Donald Cameron left Washington resterday for Pennsylvania and Chicago.

Mr. George W. Childs has just bought two larges farms in Chester County, Penn., for \$130 an acre. Dr. Wagner and Herr Wilhelm are gravely chr icled as giving each other a kiss of greeting before an astonished audience at the Albert Hall, London

Representative Loring, of Massachusetts, is said to be engaged to be married on June 10 to Mrs. Hilderth, of this city.

M. Bartholdi says that the subscriptions to the Franco-American lottery are nearly completed, and that there is no doubt that the great statue will be ready for its place in New-York Harbor in 1883.

Lord Cowper, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has so painful a shyness that it amounts to awkwardness. To balance this disqualification for his office he has a large fortune and a beautiful wife to preside over his dinner-parties. Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt lives in a large

and pretty house in South Kensington, within a few doors of Madame Albani. It is surrounded by trees and flowers, and furnished with the modern art-draperies and quantities of pictures and old China. The President and Mrs. Hayes will remain at the

White House until the last of next month, and will then go out as usual to the Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Hayes has isolated herself in a great measure since her brother's death, receiving only intimate friends.

The Rev. H. F. Oliver, of South Carolina, recently gave at the Georgia Female College a lecture on the poem "All Quiet along the Potomac to-night," wherein he claimed that this poem was not written by a New-Jersey lady, but by his father, Thaddens Oliver, a private in the Buena Vista Guards, 2d Georgia Regiment.

Of Justice Bradley it is related that he was the eldest of eleven children brought up on a scanty farm in the interior of New-York. He inherited an affection for mathematics, and conquered algebra at home without a teacher, in the intervals of charcoal burning. When sixteen years old, The Troy Times says, he met in Albany a good-natured man who manifested an interest in the bright-faced, plainly-clad boy. He asked him, as men will, what he intended to make of himself in life. The boy answered with grave simplicity that he hadn't made up his mind yet whether he would be President of up his mind yet whether he would be President of
the United States or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
The gentleman, not able wholly to conceal his
amused surprise at such towering ambition lurking under such a homely jacket, drew him out still
further, and got him to read aloud to him. He read
with such marvellous appreciation and judgment
that his unknown friend told him to go on to NewYork to hunt employment, but to bend all his energies to getting a thorough education. The young
man listened to his advice, and got a school to teach,
studying during vacations.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Independence is supposed to be the oldest sloop on the Hudson. She was built in this city in 1825, and was then regarded as a model of a wiftness and elegance. She has been rebuilt several times, and to

The collection of postage stamps preserved in the museum of the Berlin Post Office included, on July 14 1879, 4,498 specimens. Of these 2,462 were European. 441 Astatic, 251 African, 1,143 American, and 201 Aus

"Hubbard's Right Hand Record" is the name of a Newspaper Directory which seems to be one of the most complete publications of the kind ever made, It is conveniently arranged with blank spaces for memoranda of contracts, and it groups a great mass of information in the most convenient and attractive form. Declining business, and the fact that he was generally getting found out, compelled Rowell to reduce tis publication to less than half its original size. Hubbard's, on the other hand, although issued in New-Haven, already equals the best of its metropolitan rivals in size, and surpasses most of them in completeness, fairness and accuracy.

It is said that two citizens of Melrose now remember that on the morning after Mrs. Billings's nurder, between 6 and 7 o'clock, as they were sitting in the village hotel, a tired, dusty and mud-covered tramp entered and asked for liquor. While drinking, he aske them if they had beard that a woman was sho above Schuylerville on the night pefore. Of course, at that early hour they had not heard of the murder, where

S. O. Plant, of Bradford, Conn., is the owner of a mare, now twenty-one years of age, which has seen a deal of army service and was an active member of the 14th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. "Lib," as the mare is called, was purchased by Lieutenant Colonel Perkins, of the 14th, near Frederick City, Maryland, in September, 1862, and was ridden by him in the Battle of Autietam on the 17th of that month, and received a wound in the near flank, the sear of which she carries to-day. She soon recovered, however, and was purchased by Colonel Theodore G. Ellis, of the same regi-ment, who rode her in seventeen distinct battles, not to speak of skirmishes. This veteran campaigner is still sound and serviceable, and kindles with her old spirit at the sound of martial music.

Memphis is cleaner to-day than she has been or many a long year. Twenty miles of sewer pipes have been laid already, and over 700 men are now at work for the district government. Turrty miles of sewers will be finished by Jane 1. This will nearly complete the sewer system. In addition, an equal number of miles of drain tile have been laid. Aside from sewerage and drainage, mention must be made of the cleaning and filting of vaults, the demolition of hundreds of old buildings, the tearing up of the Nichol son pavement, the cleaning up of cellars, and the general renovation of stores and dweltings.

The newest addition to the Bohn Standard Library (Scribner & Welford) is Pintarch's "Laves of Illustrious Men," of which the first volume is ready.
There will be three others in the completed work. The translation is in part a new one. Thirteen of the Lives are, however, those which the late Mr. George Long translated many years ago and published with a preface under the title of "The Civil Wars of Rome." others are the work of Mr. Aubrey Stewart, of Combridge University. There are three well-known English versions of Plutarch's Lives, that of the two Langbornes being perhaps the best known. The version known Dryden's, but made by several hands, was edited some years ago by A. H. Clough, of Oxford, and published is this country by a Boston house. To antiquarians the desirable edition is, of course, North's, and, indeed, its interest for the modern man is not likely soon to wane, for was it not this that enabled Shakespeare to give us "Julius Cæsar," "Corioianus" and "Autony and Cleppatra"!

Mr. Fitzgerald has collated the first and second editions of Boswell's "L'fe of Johnson" with many interesting results. Some of the original stores are changed, and greatly for the better. One instance of it is furnished in this: A foppish physician, says Bos-well, imagined that Johnson had animadverted on his well, imagined that Johnson had animadverted on his wearing a due coat, and mentioned it to him. "I did not notice you," was his answer. The physician still insisted. "Sir," said Johnson, "had you been dipped in Pactoins I should not have noticed you." Mr. Prisgerald points out that the force of Johnson's answer does not come with much comedy effect, and that the supposition that Johnson had "animadverted" on his cont, so far, seems to show that the physician does not deserve such a retort. This is mended in the second edition, where Boswell tells the story thus: "A foppish physician once reminded Johnson of his having been in company with him on a former occasion. 'I do not re-member it, sir.' The physician still toelsted, adding, that he that day were so fine a cont that it must have

that he that day wore so time a cont that it must have attracted his notice. 'Sir,' said Johnson,' had you been dipped in Pactolus I should not have noticed you.' Which was improvement enough to warrant the new edition. Boswell after all was a fair editor of his own work, and what with the Croker controversy and the Gibbon and who knows not how many others, not a few geopie begin to think with Buckle that of all great works the author' edition is preferable to any other man's.

The effect of a strong nermon was marred recently by an old sendog who fasisted upon having a full explanation of the prescher's maritime solvenures. The incident securred in a Walnut Hill charch, and is described by fike Portland Adortice. While illustrating the need and efficacy of prayer, the prescher drew upon his own experience. He was eat on a lake in a boat when by a vischance he lost both was in imminent danger of being awarned and folding warney grave. What could he day a Lythauty nother